DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XII. ZATURDAG den 24sten JANUARY, 1824. N. 4

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden door De Wed. we W. M. Lee.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 20sten January 1824.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 22, en
De Ronde Broden 23 oncen,
Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

CITATION BY EDICT.

WITH previous consent of His Excellency P R. CANTZLAAR, Knight of the Order of the Netherland Lion, Rear Admiral in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Governor of Curaçao and its Dependencies Bonaire and Aruba, and Commander in Chief of the Military and Naval Forces in the same.

Doth Mr. J R LATTE in the capacity of surrogated Executor to the Estate of GABRIEL JANSZEN, deceased and formerly an inhabitant of this island notify to all and every person as well residing in this colony as abroad that all those who conceive to have any action or pretention against the said Estate, shall be held and bound to state the same to the aforesaid Executor in manner following, to wit: those of this island within the time of eight days, and those living abroad within the time of six months, from this date, in order to be enabled to bring the said estate to a final settlement.

Sommoning the aforesaid Executor, all and every person residing in this island who remain backwards in so doing, before the Honorable Council of Civil and Criminal Justice of this island against the 15th January 1824 and those living abroad against the month of July of the same year, at the calling of the Roll to come forward and present their actions and pretentions, duly verified; on pain of proceeding against the non appearers by default and privations of actions

Thus published for the first time in Fort Amsterdam and Willemstad in Curaçao the 22d of December 1823

On the 29th for the second time, and
On the 5th Jan. 1824 for the third and last time
(Signed) H R HAYUNGA, Sec.
Translated by me,
AUGUST MULLER,
Sworn Int. and Trans.

CITACION POR EDICTO.

CON preconsentimiento de su Excellencia P R CANTZLAAR, Caballero de la Orden del Leon de los Paises Bajos, Contra Almirante en servicio de Su Magestad el Rey de los Paises Bajos Governador de Curaçao y de sus Dependencias Bonaire y Aruba, y Commandante y Gefe de las fuerzas Militares y Maritimas en ellas.

Hace Don J R. LATTE, en calidad de Albaceo surrogado de la Testamentaria del finado GABRIEL JANSZEN vecino de esta Isla, notificar á todo y qualesquiera personas, asi residente en esta isla que fuera de ella, que todos los que les parece tener alguna demanda ó pretencion contra la dicha Testamentaria serán obligado entregar las, al dicho Albaceo en el termino á saber: los que residen en esta isla dentro de ocho dias, y los que residen en qualesquiera otra parte dentro de seis meces, contar de esta fecha, al fin de que el dicho succession puede ser finalmente liquidada.

Citando el sobre dicho Albaceo, todos lo residentes en esta Isla, que por negligencia no cumplen en compatecer ante la Corte de Justicia Civil y Criminal de esta Isla en el dia 15 del mez de Enero 1824, y los residente en qualesquiera otra parte en el mez de Julio del mismo año, de alli producir y presentar sus demandas ó pretenciones debidamente verificadas, bajo pena que será procedido contra los non compatecientes por contumas y ser privado de accion.

Publicado por la primera vez en el Castillo Amsterdam y Willemstad en Curaçao 22 de Deciembre 1823

El 29 por la segunda vez, y
El dia 5 de Enero 1824 por la tercera y ultima vez.

(Firmado) H R. HAYUNGA, Sec.
Traducido por mi,
AUGUST MULLER,
Interpretor jurado.

Hoofd Ontvangers Kantoor,
den 14den January 1824.

KENNISGEVING

DE ondergeteekende, opgemerkt hebbende dat zyne dienstvaardigheid met het rondzenden der rekeningen van dit kantoor ter invordering by de debiteuren van het Land, om hen daardoor de moeite te besparen van op het voornoemde kantoor hunne betalingen te komen doen, de verwachte uitwerking, namelyk, eene spoedige afdoening der schulden, niet schynt te hebben, geeft hierby aan al de belanghebbenden zonder onderscheid, te kennen, dat hy voortaan geene rekeningen, van welken aard ook dan ter vertooning en aanmaning op den bepaalden tyd volgens zyne instructie, zal rondzenden. Weshalve alle belasting en regtenverschuldigden aangemaand worden, om ten opzigte der betalingen aan het evengemelde kantoor zich te gedragen naar de bepalingen dien aangaande bekend gemaakt by Gouvernements Publicatie van den 26 ten July 1822

De achterstallige posten van Hoofd en Familie Geld over den eersten en tweeden termyn van 1823 en de rekeningen wegens regten van in-en-uitvoer over de maanden September en October ll. als ook andere reeds vervallene rekeningen en assignatien zullen na den 30 en dezer maand, niet op dit kantoor maar te Fiscaal aan ten betaald worden *met de kosten van sommatie en*, dewelke men nog uitwinnen kan door eene prompte betaling aan

den Hoofd Ontvanger,
C. L. VAN UYTRECHT

KORT UITTREKSEL UIT ... KAANSCHE NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

New York 10den Dec 1823

Op den 4den Nov. zyn er te *Parys* private adviesen van Badalona aangekomen, eene plaats digt by Barcelona gelegen deze adviesen melden dat Mina op den 24 ten Oct het verdrag eener wapenstilstand onderteekend heeft, en op den 25 ten zyn de artikelen der kapitulatie aangenomen. Het garnizoen en de fortressen van Hostalrich en Tarragona worden onder de voorwaarden begrepen Men zegt dat Mina verklaard heeft dat de koning van Spanje op zyne getrouwheid kan staat maken Uit andere berigten der zeemagt in front van Barcelona van den 26 ten worden medegedeeld, dat de vyandelykheden wezenlyk opgehouden hadden; en dat er ten 11 ure in den morgen een saluit van die fortressen geschoten werd Badajos was aan de zaak des konings overgegaan

Volgens eene proklamatie bemerkt men, dat er op den 24 ten in de stad Barcelona, een oproer tegen Rotten, de gouverneur van dezelve, heeft plaats gehad.

Te Parys berigtte men dat M Villele, hetgeen aelyk van zyne Collegas verkregen had de ontbinding der Fransche kamer; maar men wist niets te zeggen, aangaande hetgene hy in ... zal geven. Het schynt dat de vryheid van Spanje niet geheel zal vernietigd worden, en iets der revolutie van het jaar 1820 zal aan het land overblyven. Verstandiger en gematigder ... dan die, welke de besluiten van Sancti Petri Xeres en Sevilie voorgeschreven hadden, hebben Ferdinand doen luisteren aan de betuigingen en gevoelens van het publick en aan de vermaningen van ware vrienden; dien ten gevolge heeft hy besloten, om zyne onderdanen eene konstitutie te geven, in de plaats van die eene welke te voren bestond, en tot welker vernietiging het Heilig Verbond zich zoo zeer had laten gelegen leggen

Madrid Oct 30 — Op den 15 deser, nam Don Carlos d'Aunoy, het bewind van het militaire en politieke gouvernement van Cadiz over. Hy kondigde onverwyld eene proklamatie aan de inwoners van die groote stad af; waarin hy al de rampen zamen telt, welke de resolutie te weeg gebragt had. "Welke was die vryheid" vraagt hy daarin "wier naam zoo onophoudelyk in onze publieke plaatsen weergalmde? Het was de vryheid om te onderdrukken, te plunderen en den naasten de keel aftesnyden. De ware vryheid staat op het punt om te herleven onder de regering der wetten, gelykvormig aan de vaderlyke voornemens van den koning. Hy heeft my onder U gezonden, geenzins om wraak te oefenen, maar om alle goede burgers te hulpe te komen en te beschermen. Wat de kwaadgezinden betreffen, (wanneer er eenige mogten gevonden worden) laat hen beven, zelfs in hunne middernachtelyke vergaderingen, zy zullen het zwaard der geregtigheid niet ontgaan."

De volgende dag order is op den 10den dezer door graaf de Bourmont uitgegeven;—

Z. K. H. de prins ... met ... van zyne allerkatolieke majesteit heeft bevolen dat al de Spaansche troepen welke in Cadis waren, en op het eiland Leon, soldyen en vivres uit de kas en magazynen der Fransche armee zullen genieten. De sergeanten, korporaals en gemenen zullen betaald worden, ten bedrage van vyf *quartos* per dag gelyk met de andere Spaansche troepen. De officieren van alle rangen en klassen zullen hunne betalingen ontvangen

De *Diario* van Cadiz van den 26 ten bevat het edict van den gouverneur dier plaats, herstellende al de oude regelingen der politie op den zelven voet gelyk deze te bestaan hebben bevorens de 7 ten Maart 1820

Nuremberg 25sten Oct 1823. Het schynt dat de ond... tusschen het hof van Teheran en de Porte plaats hadden ... de Ottomansche troepen onder de Pacha van Bagdad ... op de stad van Merdo... in bezit. Er waren Persianen in garnizoen. Dit gevaar is genoegzaam ... tusschen de twee ryken weder aangewakkerd.

December 20.

LAATSTE TYDING UIT ENGELAND.

Met het ... pakket ... Londen, heeft de uitgever van de National A... Londensche nieuwspapieren tot den 11 en November ontvangen Het ... betreft ... de ontwerpen van het Heilig Verbond, tegen Zuid Amerika Het ... van Parys, te Londen ontvangen, ... veertien dagen vroeger aangekomen waren dat de Bourbons besloten hadden de Spaansche en Portugesche kolonien te her... verschedene vaartuigen met troepen welke zyk voor dezen dienst bestemd waren. Van de maatregelen welke Groot Brittannien in deze zaak nemen zoude, schynt niets zekers bekend te zyn.

Te Sevilie, heeft de koning van Spanje, de hertog met de onderscheidings teekens van de groote kruisen van Charles III en St Ferdinand bekleed zonder eenige bepaling van het getal.

Te Barcelona schynt er een oproer te hebben plaats gehad, doch volgens de laatste datums van Mataro (1 ten Nov.) zoude het schynen als of het oproer gedempt was, en men verwachte ... dat de Franschen dadelyk de stad zouden inrekken. Men zegt dat Mina, gedurende het oproer onder zyne oudste medepligtigen, verscheidene gevonden had, en ... was, zyne ... het midden zyner troepen ... om zich van dezelve te bevryden. ... het ... Cadiz ... De maarschalk Moncey heeft de voorwaarden der kapitulatie naar Parys verzonden, dewelke goedgekeurd en geteekend geworden door de kommissarissen en ... Alle de konstitutie ... te Estremadura ... onderworpen met de uitzondering van Empecinado, die de zyne nog ... Op den 29 Oct heeft de ... dier ... genomen ... het fort van Badajoz.

Een paragraaf gedagteekend Sierra, den 2 en Nov. meldt: dat de verzaeding voor de ... van de kasteelen van Barcelona, Tarragona en Hostalrich, op den dag te voren gesloten, op dien dag door M. de maarschalk hertog de Conegliano (Moncey) en den generaal Mina bekrachtigd werd De Franschen ... zullen op den 4 ten die ... bezit ... nemen.

Een artikel gedagteekend 8 ten Oct. meldt dat D Victor Saez op order van den koning van Spanje belast was, met de belangryke zaken van de kortes ...

De zamenkomst van de keizers (van Oostenryk en Rusland) te Czernowitz, heeft een' grooten indruk by den Divan gemaakt.

December 25.

Kapitein John Wooten, van de brik President, op den 8sten Nov. te Philadelphia van Havana aangekomen, berigt: dat even vóór zyne vertrek, het schip Jefferson, kapt. Gray, van Gibraltar, over de kust van Mexiko was aangekomen Kapitein Gray was verscheide dagen voor Vera Cruz geweest, trachtende die haven binnen te komen, doch werd verhinderd door het onophoudelyk schieten tusschen de stad en het kasteel. Het laatste was nog niet over, volgens een berigt te Charleston van Havana ontvangen.

Men zegt dat lord Cochrane door den keizer van Brazilie tot markies van Maranham benoemd was.

De Curaçaosche Courant.

Den 23sten January 1824.

NAAR AMSTERDAM,

Zal jegens den 7den February vertrekken de snel zeilende Brik



MARIA & JACOBA,

Kapitein J. J. BART.

Voor Vracht en Passagie, vervoege men zich ten Kantore van J. W. G. JUTTING.

DE Schoutbÿnacht Gouverneur en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen dengenen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is bÿ explicatie van het zevende lid van dezes Raads besluit dd. 18den Maart 1823 op den 20sten daaraanvolgende gepubliceerd, hierbÿ vast te stellen, dat de daarin bedoelde werkbare slaven welke door den Raad Fiscaal mogen gerekwireerd en door de meesters moeten geleverd worden tot het wegruimen van vuilnis of onreinigheden, de zoodanigen zÿn waarvan de belasting van het hoofdgeld wordt betaald en dat daarom by het rekwireren van slaven tot den voormelden arbeid eeniglÿk in aanmerking komt het getal slaven waarvoor iemand in de gemelde belasting is aangeslagen, volgens het register daarvan dat jaarlÿks ten kantore van den Raad Contrarolleur der Financien wordt opgemaakt en naar hetwelk de Raad Fiscaal zich zal hebben te gedragen.

Aldus gearresteerd in des Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis, binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 20sten Januarÿ 1824, het elfde jaar van Zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur en Raden voornoemd,
(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve.
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 22sten der gemelde maand.
(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

17.	bark	Emme, Martins,	St Eustatius
	——	Mary, Martin,	Porto Rico
19.	golet	Gysberta, Debrot,	Bonaire
	——	Dorothea, Nicolaas,	dito
	——	Jong Jufv. Carolina, De Hachet,	dito
	——	Amabie Lucia, Diedenhoven,	La Guayra
22.	——	Anne, Dominguez,	Porto Rico
	——	Emelia, Marc Antony,	Maracaybo
	——	Maria, Bartelote,	Porto Rico
23.	——	Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	——	Ann, Dunn,	Baltimore
	——	Dorothea, A''é,	Bonaire

UITGEKLAARD—JANUARY.

17.	golet	Minerva, Brito,	Puerto Cabello
19	——	Argus, Griffith,	Jamaika
	bark	Helena, Dovale,	Porto Rico
21.	golet	Virtus Cresens, Lopez,	Coro
22.	——	Maria, Rekwester,	La Guayra
	——	Maria Louisa, Morales,	Rio la Hacha

Maandag den 19den dezer zynde de Verjaring des Geboorten dags van Hare Koninglyke Hoogheid, Anna Pawlona, Princes van Oranje, werden er des middags koninglyke saluten gevuurd van het Fort Amsterdam en Z. M korvet de Eendragt; en het garnisoen kwam in parade. De plegtigheden van den dag werden geëindigd met een prachtig middagmaal, gegeven door de Officieren der Schuttery en van den Landstorm, in het Lokaal der Loge de Vergenoeging, aan Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur, waarby de Officieren der Zee en Landmagt tegenwoordig waren. De tafels waren overdekt met allerley lekkernyen, welke het eiland kon verschaffen. Vele trouwhartige en toepasselyke toasten werden er gedronken, de grootste vreugde en blymoedigheid heerschtten er, en het gezelschap scheidde van elkander tot eerst laat in den nacht.

Wy hebben kouranten van Porto Rico ontvangen, loopende tot den 18den December ll. Behalven het zingen van Tedeums en het lezen van hooge missen in de verschillende plaatsen van dat eiland, wegens het herstel des konings tot zyne vorige magt, vinden wy in dezelven, niets belangryk welke de aandacht van onze lezers waardig kan geacht worden.

Uit de Colombiaansche nieuwspapieren in den loop dezer week alhier ontvangen, hebben wy de meest gewigtige stukken getrokken, welke in onze volgende kolonnen zullen gevonden worden.

Wy zyn beleefdelyk begunstigd geworden met het volgende uittreksel van eenen brief, gedagteekend Cadix, den 1sten December 1823:

" Don Domingo Monteverde, die benoemd is tot kapitein generaal van Porto Rico, zal op den 5den of den 6den dezer in een Fransch fregat naar zyne bestemming vertrekken.

" Tusschen den 15den en 16den dezer zullen het linie schip de Azia, een fregat, twee korvetten en eene brik naar de Stille Zuid Zee vertrekken, ter versterking der krygsmagt onder Laserna.

" Generaal Morillo, heeft verlof bekomen om zich van zynen dienst te onttrekken, en vertrekt om de baden in Frankryk te gaan nemen.

" Sanjuan is benoemd geworden tot minister van het departement van oorlog, Erro, minister van den staat en Zaeus, minister van gratie en justitie.

" Er worden 2000 man ingescheept voor Porto Rico; er zyn van al de groote mogenheden plenipotentarissen te Madrid aangekomen; een kongres der ministers zal gehouden worden in het Eskuriaal, welker doel nog niet bekend is; het konstitutionele leger wordt ontbonden, en een ander op eenen anderen voet gevormd.

" Op den 7den Nov. is Riego opgehangen geworden; op den 14den is de koning te Madrid aangekomen; het volk geniet de grootste rust; geen mensch, welke niet verkiest in het ryk te blyven, wordt verhinderd zich naar elders te begeven."

Londen, 30sten Oct—Behalven die oorlogschepen welke volgens onze Kourant van den 3den dezer van Plymouth naar de West Indien zouden vertrekken, worden anderen uitgerust. Van Portsmouth admiraal Halsted in de Isis voor de Jamaika station. De Ganges van 84 stukken, met 700 man, de Genoa 74, Sir Thomas Levingstone, met het 7de regiment aan boord, waren bestemd voor de West Indien; benevens het 77ste en het 42ste regiment. Verscheidene andere linie schepen worden voor vreemden dienst uitgerust.

De berigten uit Constantinopolen zyn tot den 10den Oct. De vredelievende geneigdheden van de Ottomansche Porte, hebben in deze stad de bezigheden aangewakkerd. Vryheid aan den handel en privelegien aan de Europeanen zyn weder toegestaan geworden.

De laatste brieven uit Griekenland melden, dat de vloot van kapitein Pacha de Dardanellen binnen gekomen en van daar naar Constantinopolen vertrokken is. Deze brieven maken tevens melding, dat de krygsbewegingen der Janissarissen eene groote ongerustheid aan het gouvernement veroorzaakt hebben.

Peru.—Berigten van Lima, te Norfolk over Jamaika ontvangen, behelzen dat het leger der koningsgezinden, op 14,000 man beloopt; dat Bolivar te Lima is aangekomen en zich bezig hield met troepen af te zenden ter versterking der gecombineerde armee, welke uit byna 14-000 man bestaat. Deze troepen waren in optogt tegen de Spanjaarden, die, zoo men gelooft in netelige omstandigheden zyn. De Britsche kooplieden hebben een snelzeilend vaartuig van Lima naar Engeland afgezonden, m t een berigt van den staat der zaken in de Stille Zuid Zee.

UIT EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, 24sten Dec. 1823.

Peru.—Uit officiele kommunikatien van Peru verneemt men, dat de bevryder president van Guayaquil, na eene korte reis van 25 dagen te Lima is aangekomen. Generaal Santa Cruz met zyne troepen heeft Desaguadera en La Paz in bezit genomen; deze laatste plaats was de eerste, om zich onafhankelyk te verklaren.—De vyand heeft eenige gedeeltelyke neerlagen gehad; en de afdeeling van den Spaanschen generaal Olañeta, werd tevens gedreigd door de afdeeling der patriotten van Salta, onder het bevel van generaal Orenales, bestaande uit 2000 man. Generaal Sucre met een gedeelte van zyne troepen is te Quilco geland, en zyne brieven van den 24sten Augustus, kondigen de hoop aan, dat hy in den loop der maand in het bezit van Arequipa zal gesteld worden. De Spaansche generaals Laserna, Canterac, Valdez, Carratala en Olañeta, waren dus in eenen kritieken toestand gebragt aangezien zy niet in staat waren zich met elkander te vereenigen, vóór dat de independente troepen het plan hunner krygsverrigtingen gevormd en zich meester van die plaatsen gemaakt hadden, waarin de vyand tot nu toe zyne hulpbronnen gelegen had

Ingevolge den staatkundigen toestand van het land, leed de republiek van Peru het grievende onheil van huishoudelyke tweedragt.—President Riva Aguero heeft het kongres van Truxillo ontbonden, en eenige der leden mishandeld, om dat hy afgezet is geworden van zyne presidentschap, volgens eene akte van dat ligchaam, vóór dat hy Callao verlaten had. Na dat generaal Canterac, Lima ontruimd had, werd generaal Tagle tot opperhoofd benoemd door een besluit van generaal Sucre, volgens eene door het kongres verleende magt aan deze; Tagle, vergaderde de ontbondene kamer weder en herstelde het vertegenwoordigende gouvernement van Peru, in de uitoefening van derzelver wetgevende functien. Het kongres verklaarde dadelyk, Riva Aguero (toen in Truxillo) als een gevangen, op klagte van hoog verraad, en benoemde Tagle tot president der Republiek.—Terwyl dit alles voorviel arriveerde de bevryder van Colombia; deze zocht door zachte middelen, de oorzaak der tweedragt uit den weg te ruimen.

January 7, 1824.

Men heeft berigten van den bevryder en president van Colombia, uit Lima van den 25sten September ontvangen.

Het Peruaansche kongres heeft de behoudenis zyner Republiek aan den bevryder toevertrouwd, met alle onbepaalde magt die noodzakelyk in werking moet gebragt worden, om deze belangryke en glansryke taak te volbrengen.

By de verschyning van den bevryder in de korgres zaal, in het midden van duizend toejuichingen van vreugde, door het vertrouwen en de dankbaarheid, verbond hy zich om de grootste pogingen in het werk te stellen tot het verwezenlyken van de wenschen zyns harte en die van het kongres. Dit ligchaam bestemde voor hem een jaargeld van 50,000 dollars, gedurende zyn oponthoud in Peru; ten zelfden tyd besluitende, dat de betaling daarvan vóór alle andere vorderingen zoude gaan. De grootmoedige Bolivar wees op eene zedige wyze, deze voorzorg van de hand af, er byvoegende dat hy genoegzaam verzorgd was, door het jaargeld hem, door de wetten van Colombia toegelegd.

Een prachtig gastmaal werd op dien zelfden dag, ter zyner eere door het gouvernement gegeven.

MILITAIRE VERRIGTINGEN.

Eene kolonne van de expeditie van den generaal Sucre, onder bevel van generaal Miller, bezettede de stad van Arequipa op den 30sten Augustus. De vyand retireerde met 600 man naar Cangallo, en verloor velen door vermoeyenis eenige krygsgevangenen en wegloopers.—De vyand was vóór dit geval op den 14den Aug. door eene kolonne onder kolonel Ramirez verslagen geworden. Arequipa, eene der voornaamste steden in Peru, heeft den bevryder met vreugde en genoegen ontvangen. Generaal Santa Cruz heeft op den 25sten Aug. in de " La Pampa del Tambillo" eene overwinning behaald over de Spaansche troepen onder Don Geronimo Valdez. De Spaansche generaal marscheerde van Pomatá met twee bataljons, twee eskadrons dragonders en eenige eskadrons van de wacht van den generaal Laserna, en vier veldstukken; met welke magt hy te drie ure in den namiddag de Peruaansche armee ontmoettede. Een algemeene slag had toen plaats, in dewelke de Spanjaarden verstrooid werden, en van een duizend tot twaalf honderd, in dooden, gekwetsten en gevangenen op het veld latende.—Lacerna die Valdes volgde, met drie bataljons, en drie eskadrons (zynde de troepen dewelke in July de hoofdstad ontruimd hadden) van den slechten uitslag des gevechts van den 25sten Aug. vernemende sloeg den weg in van " La Pampa de Mapamayo;" zonder in staat te zyn dezelve te verlaten door gebrek aan noodwendigheden.

De patriotsche divisie onder kolonel Lanza vereenigde zich met die van den generaal Gamarra, en beide achtervolgden den Spaanschen chef Olaneta, dewelke Calamarca met overhaasting verlaten had, na een gedeeltelyk gevecht. De troepen van dezen officier liepen in groot getal naar generaal Camarra over.

Toen de Kourier die deze tyding mede gebragt had, Lima verliet werd een gerucht alomme verspreid, volgens de berigten van de zyde, door den vyand bezet, dat Lacerna geheel en al verslagen was, ten gevolge van de overwinning van den 25sten Aug. Indien deze tyding bewaarheid wordt, zal Canterac genoodzaakt zyn, het voorbeeid van den generaal Morales te volgen.

January 14, 1824.

Wy vernemen dat er eene order van Bogota is ontvangen geworden, waarin bevolen word , dat alle betalingen der geregtigheden aan de tolhuizen op de volgende wyze zullen moeten geschieden, als, het drie vierde gedeelte in kontanten, en het ander vierde gedeelte in gouvernements securiteiten, tegenstrydig der voorwaarden waarop die securiteiten toegestaan is; en tevens dat alle gouvernements papieren, op welke kondities ook afgegeven, het zy voor verschotene penningen aan het gouvernement, geleverde benoodigheden of andere oorzaken, zullen in waarde gelyk gesteld en geene preferentie aan dezelve gegeven worden. Dit is alles zeer wel, in zoo verre deze order slechts betrekkelyk gemaakt wordt, voor de nog te makene schulden; maar hoedanig zulk een besluit betrekkelyk kan zyn op de reeds gekontrakteerde schulden, kunnen wy niet overeen brengen met het gezond verstand en de billykheid. In zoodanig een geval, moet er in de kontrakten aangegaan door het gouvernement staan, dat dezelve zullen vervuld worden zoo lang als het gouvernement het goed vindt; en daar het gouvernement zich het regt aanmatigt, om naar willekeur de vervulling deszelfs kontrakten intetrekken, aan de individuen zouden ook veroorloofd zyn van hunne engagementen aftezien, welke aangegaan zyn op den grond van die kontrakten alleen.—In alle geldzaken eischt de gezonde rede dat hy die leent en niet die, aan wien men leent, de voorwaarden van betalingen zal voorschryven; en wanneer een gouvernement op het eene oogenblik de voorwaarden bepaalt, en naderhand dezelve by een besluit vernietigt, dan matigt hy zich aan het regt des sterksten en niet dat der geregtigheid.

Het zou averegts zyn, zich te verbeelden dat wy instaat zyn, op zulke wankelende maatregels eene lening van 30,000,000 daalders te doen. Hy die instaat is, op zoodanige wyze te handelen, aan hem zou geen 30 penningen toevertrouwd worden; en hy is nog verantwoordelyk vóór den regter. Waarom bestaat er dan geene wet, om het gouvernement in zulke gevallen paal te zetten?

Het is zeer noodzakelyk, om bepaaldelyk optegeven de dagteekeningen waarop zoodanige dekreten aanvang zullen moeten nemen, en in geen geval zal dezelve ingetrokken moeten werden, op dat gelyk wy reeds aangemerkt hebben, de individuen waarmede het gouvernement gekontrakteerd heeft, ook van hunne engagementen niet afzien.

Madrid, 6den Nov.—Op den 23sten laatstleden vertrok de luitenant kolonel Isidro Bunada, met depechen van het gouvernement naar Havana en de kust; en op den 26sten de brigadier

Don Isidro Uriate, naar de Canarische eilanden, die benoemd is, tot provisionele opperbevelhebber van die eilanden; een officier van gelyken rang Don Josef Taberner, is reeds afgezonden geworden, met hetzelfde oogmerk naar Majorca.

BEVALLEN—Op den 20sten dezer, van een zoontje, Eva Nicolina Rojer, Echtgenoote van J. A. F. Hellmund.

OVERLEDEN—Op laatstleden Zaterdag, de Heer Johannes van Brugh Duyckinck.

Monday the 19th instant, being the anniversary of her Royal Highness, Anna Paulowna, Princess of Orange, at noon royal salutes were fired from Fort Amsterdam and His Majesty's corvette Eendragt; and the regular troops were drawn up in the square. The ceremonies of the day were concluded by an elegant dinner, given by the militia officers and the officers of the country militia (landstorm) of this island, to his Excellency the Governor. The tables were covered with every delicacy the island could afford, and were attended by the Naval and Military officers. Many loyal and appropriate toasts were drank, the greatest hilarity and good humour prevailed and the company broke up highly delighted till late in the night

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It appears now nearly certain that the war in Spain is at present at an end, and that that unhappy country from what cause we leave others to determine, is obliged to sink under the tyrannical views of the Holy Alliance. We perceive by the last advices from Europe that king Ferdinand was summoned to attend a Congress which was to be held in Paris and to which England was invited also, but refused to send a minister for the purpose it is said of consulting upon the means of restoring late Spanish America to the throne of Spain. If the French have got such hold of the views of Ferdinand and have even got possession of his person, what can they make of him? Can they make him good with prudence and moderation? If they can do none of these things, what is to prevent Spain from relapsing into its former state, with the addition of much resentment and irritation, whenever the invaders take their departure? Men have heretofore invaded foreign states from the love of conquest or the desire of vengeance, but this is probably the first time that an expedition was undertaken for the purpose of making one govern who knows not how.—What have they done to instil a love of Ferdinand into his subjects by this expedition? If nothing, how will his throne be more secure than heretofore? Let them rest assured they have not entirely extinguished the spark of liberty in Spain, nor have they mouldered down those who despise him and his government. They still we would fain hope retain that national character, which in former ages they were so renowned for. We trust that now that they find their pride is irritated, their anger provoked, their generosity stimulated, they may still awake from their apathy and perform most praise worthy and noble actions. It is true to the activity, knowledge and foresight of their invaders they have nothing to oppose, but they possessed an invincible constancy and firmness which we hope they still possess, and which in former times no reverses could ever shake. It behoves then the friends of freedom to assist so many fellow creatures who are groaning beneath the yoke of oppression and scourged by the iron rod of despotism, for still we must cry with sterne, "disguise thyself as thou wilt, still slavery is a bitter draught" arise ye generous Spaniards', gird on your swords in defence of liberty, try to humble the proud tyrants of the earth, and set your nation free.

FROM EL COLOMBIANO.

Caracas, Dec. 24, 1823

Peru.—By official communications from Peru we learn, that the liberator and president arrived at Lima from Guayaquil, after a passage of twenty five days. General Santa Cruz with his troops had occupied De aguadera and La Paz; the latter of which towns was the first to declare for South American liberty. The enemy had suffered some partial reverses; and the division of the Spanish general Olaneta was also threatened by a division of patriots from Salta, under the command of general Orenales, consisting of two thousand men General Sucre with part of his division had disembarked in Quilca, and his letters of the 24th of August announce a hope of being master of Arequipa in the course of the month. The Spanish generals La Serna, Canterac, Valdez, Carratala, and Olañeto, were thus placed in a critical situation, not having been able to unite with each other, before the independent troops had laid the plan of their operations, and possessed themselves of the territories from which the enemy had hitherto drawn its resources.

In reference to the political state of the country, the republic of Peru was suffering under the grievous evil of domestic discord. President Riva-Aguero had dissolved the congress in Truxillo, and ill used some of the members, in consequence of having been deprived of the presidentship, by an act of this body, prior to leaving Callao. After the evacuation of Lima by Canterac, general Tagle was named principal chief by a decree of general Sucre's, in virtue of a discretional power vested in the latter by the congress. Tagle, either from the impulse of his own feelings, or the representation of the people, convoked the dispersed deputies, and re-established the representative government of Peru, in the exercise of their legislative functions. The congress forthwith declared Riva-Aguero (then in Truxillo) a prisoner on a charge of high treason, and named Tagle president of the republic. Under these critical circumstances did the liberator of Colombia arrive, and sought most anxiously to dissipate by mild and gentle means this germ of discord. It is therefore probable that neither the voice of the liberator will be disregarded, nor the united efforts to obtain peace and harmony, under the auspices of the representative government. From such services on the part of general Bolivar, Peru will gain perhaps more benefit, than even from the destruction of the common enemy.

January 7, 1824

Communications have been received from the liberator and president of Colombia from Lima, dated the 25th of September.

The Peruvian congress has confided the salvation of its Republic to the liberator, with all the unlimited faculties which must necessarily be exercised in order to fulfill this important and glorious trust.

The liberator on presenting himself in the hall of congress amidst millions of acclamations of joy, confidence and gratitude, pledged himself to make the greatest efforts to realize the wishes of his heart and of congress. This body assigned him 50 000 dollars salary during his continuance in Peru; decreeing at the same time the payment thereof in preference to every other claim but the magnanimous Bolivar modestly refused this provision, stating that he was sufficiently provided for by the salary granted him by the laws of Colombia.

A splendid banquet was given in honor of him on the same day by the government.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

A column of the expedition of general Sucre, commanded by general Miller, occupied the city of Arequipa on the 30th of August. The enemy retired with six hundred men to Cangallo, and through fatigue suffered some loss in prisoners and deserters. The enemy had previously met with a reverse at Quilca on the 14th of August from a column commanded by colonel Ramirez. Arequipa one of the principal cities in Peru, had admitted its liberators with joy and pleasure. General Santa Cruz had obtained a triumph over the Spanish troops commanded by Don Geronimo Valdes, in the "La Pampa del Tambillo" on the 25th of August.—The Spanish general marched from Pomatá with two battalions, two squadrons of dragoons, and a squadron of the guard of general Lacerna, and four pieces of artillery; with which force he encountered the *Peruvian* army at three o'clock in the afternoon. A general action took place, in which the Spaniards were routed, leaving on the field from a thousand to twelve hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Lacerna who was following Valdes with three battalions, and three squadrons, (being the troops which evacuated Lima in July) having learnt the ill-success of the action of the 25th of August, took the rout of "Las Pampas de Mapamayo;" where he continued on the 31st of August, without being able to leave it through want of resources and boats.

The patriot division under colonel Lanza had joined that of general Gamarra, and both were in pursuit of the Spanish chief Olañeta, who had fled precipitately from Caiamarca after a partial engagement. The troops of this officer were passing over in great numbers to general Camarra.

When the Courier who brought this news left Lima, it was rumoured there, on the faith of reports brought from the part of the country occupied by the enemy, that Lacerna had been completely routed by general Santa Cruz in consequence of the success of 25th of August.—If this news should prove true, Canterac will have to follow the example of general Morales.

The decree of the king of Spain which we publish this day, is important, in as much as it manifests the policy of his government towards this country, and how little experience and affliction have improved the royal hypocrite

He fairly warns us that "*he is adopting such energetic measures as may tend to restore, these his vast and rich possessions to the bosom of his just and paternal government, tenderly attive to their interests.*

One would imagine, that after twelve years of horrors and bloodshed ushered in by this *paternal* and *tender* king in the same gentle strain, such language would be as tedious to himself, as it is disgusting to us, and outraging to humanity. But thus it is ever with Spanish diplomacy—the reverse of Hamlet, "*it uses daggers, but it speaks none*"

That Ferdinand is sincere however where his object is to do evil, we cannot doubt; and therefore we do believe that he will adopt such energetic measures, as poor exhausted Spain can afford him. But to what can his utmost malice amount? Can he find troops who will consent to come here?—or consenting, as perhaps they may under the dread of French bayonets, can he clothe and feed them?—pay them? or find vessels to transport them? Without French succour he cannot transport a soldier across the Atlantic; and with it, he may kindle a flame around him, that may yet consume him. Should France by such a policy become involved with England, she will need all her resources to meet the exigency, and will have neither soldiers nor money, to throw away, in bolstering up the rickety throne of Ferdinand. But under any circumstances, she cannot afford to continue for any considerable time, the enormous expense of maintaining her army and that of her ally, in an exhausted country: and from whatever cause it may be withdrawn, the effect will be to open the floodgates of revolution once more on Spain. For we see nothing in the spirit of her people, the nature of her institutions, or the character of her nobles, to induce us to imagine, that the past is repented of on the one side, or forgiven on the other.

Whilst such is the fate of our enemy, exhausted by internal convulsions and bad government, we have become strong, by conquest and union. Spain will not now find us what Morillo did, when he brought an army to perish on our soil in 1815—even could she now try the experiment. That France will interfere singly in her quarrel, we do not believe; and still less do we believe, that England would be an indifferent spectator of such an aggression.

It seems to us however, that Peru, as the only point where the royal cause still partially prevails, may be assisted with some vessels of war from Spain, and perhaps a few troops. Whatever can be done in the way of oppression, and in consonance with the *paternal* designs of Ferdinand, will probably be directed against that country, as being valuable in itself, and in order that by keeping alive the royal cause in a part of the continent, where it is not yet quite extinguished, a central position may be retained for the subjugation of the surrounding sections at a more convenient period. The policy therefore which has anticipated, and already in a measure defeated this object, becomes interesting, and entitled to our highest commendation.

We confess that we have hitherto been among those who gave to Peru, the personal services of our liberator and president grudgingly: and that, (contrary to his own opinion,) we have ever deemed him peculiarly called on, by the liberal spirit of his politics,—his extensive conceptions.—and diplomatic skill, to assume the exercise of the civil attributes with which he is invested, and at the head of the government of his country, consolidate the triumphs of its arms. But it must be admitted, that had the royal interest in Peru been strengthened, before harmony had been restored in the independent government, and confidence acquired by the presence of general Bolivar and the Colombian troops; the consequences might have been as fatal to our southern frontier, as to Peru itself. Should Spain therefore be able to succour that country, it is probable that this blow has been averted by the foresight and penetration of the liberator.

For ourselves, we think that we have little to fear from Spain. The fortresses of the whole line of coast are in our possession, and whilst we retain a maratime assendancy must continue so. But, a slight effort on the part of the enemy will deprive us of this: and therefore the augmentation of our navy should be our leading policy. With this defence, we are in a measure invulnerable. The weak points of our coast are rendered strong by the barrenness of their interior, and an army recently from Europe, would perish in traversing them.

With all due contempt however for the king of Spain and his resources, prudence requires that we should set limits thereto; nor reject as impracticable, that which is merely improbable. Our security should consist of something better than this—not in obstinate incredulity, and the weakness of our enemy—but in our own courage and strength. This is a resource that can never fail us. It behoves us therefore to be prepared for any crisis: nor await the moment of its arrival, to exert ourselves. The strong holds on our coast should be put in order—the weak ones strengthened Our cruisers should be on the alert, and our militia encreased and organized. In short, though there is not enough in the decree of the king of Spain to alarm us, there is sufficient to rouse our attention, and call for vigilance.

January 14, 1824.

We understand that an order has arrived from Bogota, enjoining the payment of all custom house duties in three fourths cash, and the remainder in government securities, in violation of the terms on which these securities were granted: and also that all government paper on whatever conditions issued, whether for monies advanced to government, supplies furnished, or other causes, shall be equalized in value, and no preference shown in the payment of it. This is all very well, as far as it applies to the future; but how such a decree can in common reason or justice, have a retrospective effect, we cannot comprehend. In this case, the contracts of government should provide on the face of them, for their due fulfilment, *so long as it may be expedient;* and as government assumes the right of withdrawing at pleasure from the fulfilment of its contracts, individuals should also be allowed to withdraw from their engagements, formed on the strength of these contracts alone. In all money transactions common sense demands, that the lender, and not the borrower, should prescribe the terms of repayment; and when a government subscribes at one moment, to stipulations which it sets aside by a decree the following one—it assumes the right of the strongest, and not of justice.

To imagine that we can raise a loan of thirty millions of dollars, in the face of such vaccilating measures, is preposterous. The individual who could act thus, would not be trusted with thirty pence, and would be further amenable to the laws. Why than should there be no law to restrain a government in like cases?

It is absolutely necessary that decrees of this nature, do contain a specification of the date from which they are to operate,—and this not a retrospection one, unless as we have already observed, the parties with whom the government be compromised, are also allowed to rescint their engagement.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York, December 10.

Private advices had reached Paris on the 4th Nov from Badalona, near Barcelona, which state that Mina had signed an armistice on the 24 h Oct. and on the 25th, the articles of capitulation were accepted. The garrison and fortresses of Hostalrich and Tarragona were included. Mina, it is said, declared that the king of Spain might depend on his fidelity. Other accounts say the report was premature—but subsequent ones from the naval force before Barcelona, dated the 26 h, say hostilities had actually ceased, and that a salute had been fired at 11 o'clock in the morning from the ramparts of that fortress. Badajos had submitted to the king.

It will be seen by the following proclamation, that a popular movement had taken place in Barcelona on the 24th, against Rotten, the governor, which, in a measure, confirms the above. It is as follows:

"Inhabitants of Barcelona!—His excellency the general in chief has communicated to their excellencies the Constitutional Municipality the three following articles proposed by marshal Moncey.

"Art. 1. The militia, after having surrendered their arms, shall return to their homes, and, if they remain tranquil, they shall not be molested on account of their political conduct or of their former opinions.

"Art. 2. The troops of the line shall go into the cantonments which may be assigned to each corps, with their arms and their officers. The pay they now enjoy shall be continued to them.

"Art. 3. Every individual, who, from whatever motive, may wish to quit Spain, shall be conveyed either by sea or land, to the place he may designate; if agreed upon by the parties, he may carry with him all that belongs to him. (*Sus propriedades*), and the necessary means shall be adopted for his safety.

"Citizens,—Nothing has been concluded touching these articles. Have confidence in your authorities, and restore tranquility in this heroic city."

It was reported at Paris, that M. Vil'ele had definitely obtained from his collegues the dissolution of the French Chamber, but it was not known what he was to give in return. It appears that the liberty of Spain would not be entirely extinguished, and something would remain to the country of the revolution of 1820. Counsellors more wise than those who dictated the decrees of Santi Petri Xeres and Sevile, have caused Ferdinand to listen to the interest and opinions of the public, and the solicitations of true friends, and he has decided to give his subjects a constitution in the place of the one that existed before the entrance of the French troops.

The English coast was visited by tremendous gales and hurricanes on the 1 t November.—The accounts received at Lloyd's were dreadful. 140 vessels had been lost on the N. E. coast. The London Courier of the 31 November, says, "That our papers and advices, received this morning, from all parts of the United Kingdom, furnish a mass of calamitous details of the damage occasioned by the tempestuous weather which prevailed during Thursday and Friday last. To an extensive devastation of property is added a melancholy loss of human life. We have today only space briefly to notice the painful details. The inundation has made frightful ravages in the vicinity of Bath, Bristol, Aylesbury, Salisbury, and Oxford. At the Dolemeads, in the neighbourhood of the first mentioned city, the flood rose so suddenly that the inhabitants were awakened by the water reaching their beds, and many of them were rescued by boats from the windows of the second floor. The *Bath Journal* enumerates several persons who perished, and says, "of the loss of lives we can yet form no calculation; we trust it may not be so extensive as we have at present too much reason to expect. Any one who has any idea how numerously populated is that extensive piece of land, the Dolemeads, will conceive it an utter impossibility that during so dark a night, so many could have been rescued; and the numerous trees, hedges, walls, cottages, &c. covered with water, rendered the attempt extremely hazardous." The *Cornwall Gazette* states that many boats have been dashed to pieces and some lives lost. Many of the mails were stopped on their route by the flood; the road between Hindon and Wincanton, near Salisbury, was rendered impassable by snow, which was so deep to render it necessary to dig out the coaches."

FROM THE ETOILE.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

(*By an extraordinary Courier.*)

Mataro, Oct. 29

I hasten to inform you that the articles of capitulation of Barcelona were signed yesterday, and that the king's troops will take possession of this important fortress on the morning of Friday, the 31 t instant.

A battalion of the 19th regiment of the line and a company of artilery, occupied Fort Pieu this morning.

Madrid, Oct. 30

On the 15th inst Don Carlos d'Aunoy, assumed the military and political government of Cadiz, to which his majesty deigned to appoint him. He immediately addressed to the inhabitants of that great city, a proclamation, in which he recapitulates all the evils which have sprung from the revolution. 'What was that liberty,' he therein enquires, 'the name of which has incessantly resounded in our public places? It was the liberty of oppressing, plundering, and cutting their neighbours throats. True liberty is about to be revived under the reign of the laws, and conformably to the paternal intentions of the king. He has sent me amongst you, not to exercise vengeance, but to console and protect all good citizens. With respect to the ill disposed (if there be any) let them tremble even in their midnight conclaves, they shall not escape the sword of Justice.'

The following order of the day was published in Cadiz, on the 10th instant, by the count de Bourmont:—

His royal highness the prince Generalissimo of the army of his most catholic majesty, has ordered that all the Spanish troops which were in Cadiz, and the isle of Leon, shall receive pay and provisions from the chest and stores of the French army. The serjeants, corporals, and privates, will be paid at the rate of five *quartos* per day, the same as the other Spanish troops. With respect to the officers, of all ranks and and arms, they are to receive their half pay on the war footing. To this effect, the Spanish commissaries of war will pass a general review, and draw up muster-rolls, which are to be delivered to the French military intendants, who will order the payments to be made.

The *Diario*, of Cadiz, of the 26 h contains the edict of the governor of Cadiz, which, re-establishes all the ancient police regulations upon the same footing as they existed previously to the 7 h of March, 1820.

Nuremberg, Oct. 23

"During the negotiation between the court of Teheran and the Porte, the Ottoman troops, under the Pacha of Bagdad, suddenly attacked, and made themselves masters of the town of Mendoli, in which there was a Persian garrison; such an event is calculated to rekindle the war between the two empires."

December 20

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship London, capt Allyn, from London, the editor of the National Advocate has received London papers to the 11th Nov. The only important information they contain is that which relates to the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America. The latest accounts which had reached London from Paris confirmed the intelligence received a fortnight before, that the Bourbons had resolved on the reduction of the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies, and that several vessels with troops had actually been ordered on that service. As to the course which Great Britain would probably take in this business, nothing positive seems to have transpired. Bell's Weekly Messenger has the following observations on this subject.

"The main point of present importance as regards foreign politics, is the question of South America; and whether it sufficiently affects the immediate interest of England, so as to induce our government to act decisively. Upon this head, we have no doubt whatever, that it is the purpose of our ministry to remain at peace, unless the necessity for war shall be so urgent, as to make it imperative upon the prudence and honor of the country. We shall briefly state the measures which we believe will be pursued. The first of these will be that England will not admit the discussion of the question in the congress; that is to say, that her minister will withdraw him in the first instance, and will enter a solemn protest against any common measure. The grounds of this protest will be, that any aid to Spain for this purpose, will not be warranted by the law of nations, but will be equivalent to a confederacy for disturbing the state of possession of a third power; which power as to such confederates with Spain, is effectually, and in fact, independent. As regards Spain herself the question may remain unsettled, and therefore, open to her own prudence so long as any possible chance of recovering her provinces may exist, and so long as such a time has not passed over as to constitute a species of political prescription. As regards Spain, therefore, we do not dispute her right to attempts to recover her American colonies in part, or in whole. But as respects third powers, the independence of these states is so strongly established *in fact* and has been so long acted upon, that the question now is, whether the commercial interests of England, and of Europe generally, can allow a confederacy to put down a power, which now exists *in fact*, and which notoriously possesses a sufficient degree of strength and establishment to exercise the functions of independence. Supposed that France should renew her claim to the island of Hayti, and construct a general confederacy of European powers to assist in repossessing her. As regarded France itself, England would doubtless make no complaint. But would England be equally silent as against any confederate fleets employed in such an object? It will be urged that the question as to South America must proceed upon the same principle. The nearer and higher interests of Spain may justify any effort upon her part. But the confederates can have no such interest, and no such rights, as can prevail upon the common interest of the civilized world to remain at peace, and against the right of colonies (as against third parties) to defend and maintain that independent establishment, which they have, *in fact*, accomplished. If this remonstrance shall fall of effect, the question then occurs,—shall we go to war in aid of South America? To this we answer, that there is a kind of middle state between peace and war, to which, as we think, our government would instantly resort. We think, in a word, that a strong naval expedition, defensive and precautionary in its name, should be immediately sent to South America, and that we should assist them in money to a very liberal extent. We think, moreover, that the powers of Europe, and France in particular, would scarcely venture their fleets in the face of such an armament on our part. We have no more to add at present upon this subject. On the one hand, we deprecate war, unless in a case of very strong necessity. On the other, we should be sorry to see the principle of legitimacy, in its present extent, asserted by the confederated sovereigns in the New World."

At Sevile, the king of Spain clothed the duke with the distinction of the grand crosses of Charles III and Saint Ferdinand, without any limitation as to number.

There seems to have been some commotion in Barcelona, but by the latest date from Mataro, (Nov. 1) it would seem that the troubles had been appeased, and it was supposed the French would enter the city immediately. During the troubles, Mina, it is said, found rebels among his old accomplices, and was obliged, himself, to take refuge in the midst of his troops to save himself from the militiamen. He had arrested the famous Costa, a chief of that band. Marshal Moncey has sent to Paris the conditions of the capitulation, which are approved and signed by the commissioners and generals in chief of both armies. All the constitutional chiefs in Estremadura have made their submission, with the exception of the Empecinado, who has not yet sent in his. The brigadier Laguna, took possession of the fortress of Badajos on the 29th of October.

A paragraph dated Sorria, Nov. 2 states, that the convention for the occupation of the fortresses of Barcelona, Tarragona and Hostalrich, concluded the day previously, was ratified that day, by M. the marshal duke de Conegliano (Moncey) and general Mina. The French troops will take possession on the 4 h inst.

An article dated Cordova, Oct. 8, says D. Victor Saez is occupied by order of the king of Spain, with the important affairs of the colonies.

The interview of the two emperors (of Austria and Russia) at Czernowitz, has made a great impression on the Divan.

December 25

A number of citizens wishing to manifest their sympathy and respect for the deputies of the late Spanish Cortes, who have reached this city, intimated to them a desire that they should accept of a public dinner; a compliment which, under existing circumstances they felt compelled to decline—not, however, without acknowledging their deep sense of the honor intended them, and the feelings which had prompted it.

Capt John Wooten, of the brig President, arrived at Philadelphia, from Havana, Nov. 8th, reports that just before he sailed, the ship Jefferson. Grey, of Philadelphia, arrived from Gibraltar, via the coast of Mexico. Capt. Grey, was, for several days, off Vera Cruz, endeavouring to enter that port, but was prevented by the continual firing between the city and castle. The latter had not surrendered, as reported by an arrival at Charleston from Havana.

Lord Cochrane, it is said, has been created marquis of Maranham, by the emperor of Brazil.

From Sierra Leone.—Accounts have been received from the U. S. consul at Antigua, that a vessel had arrived there in October last the captain of which stated, that at the time of his departure, Sierra Leone, as well as the American colony, were in a most sickly state; so much so, that two thirds of the inhabitants of the former had died. Other accounts lately received from the coast of Africa, dated Sept 1st, say, that the Ashantee negroes were approaching Cape Coast in great numbers, with the intention of making an attack on and plundering that colony. Sir C. M'Carthy was to direct the operations against them, and capt. Laing had collected a force of 7000, principally natives, to resist the Ashantees. Two British vessels of war were at Cape Coast, and its safety appeared certain. Two or three native kings have lately been deposed in Africa, and other persons placed on their thrones. The Capetown Gazette, of July 19 gives the following:—

"On the 8 h inst. Mr. G Thompson arrived in town from Old Lattakoo, in the short space of 14 days, bringing with him the following extraordinary intelligence. Mr. Moffat states the approach of a numerous, powerful, and ferocious army, described to come from the south, having conquered and over run 28 tribes; they were repulsed by the Wankeits. They intended to attack Old Lattakoo and Griqu Land. They are composed of white, black, and hottentot color, have longish hair, and speak a strange language. Many wear European clothes, but most of them are nearly naked. Their weapons are an ancient sword, a short hand spear, and a cudgel without a head; they have their wives and children with them, and lastly, it is positively said they are cannibals."

Peru.—Accounts at Norfolk, via Jamaica, from Lima state that the royalist army amounted to 14.000; that Bolivar had arrived at Lima, and was occupied in sending off troops to reinforce the combined army, which consisted of nearly 14.000. They were about marching to attack the Spaniards, who were considered in rather a critical situation. The British merchants had despatched a fast sailing vessel from Lima for England, with an account of the state of affairs in the Pacific.